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Vol. V. No. 1.

KAMLOOPS WAWA.

January, 1896.

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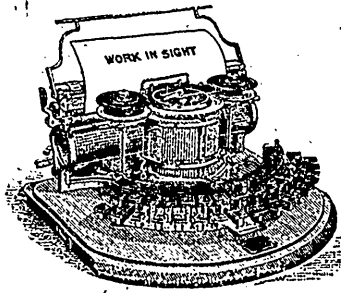
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Vol. V. No. 1.

KAMLOOPS WAWA.

January, 1893.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

"Kamloops Wawa" tenders its most sincere thanks to all its patrons, old and new, who have lately contributed to its support by their subscriptions and donations. The list has been considerably increased, and a strong hope may be entertained that the paper will make its way bravely during the year, which is now beginning.

.

A complete explanation of the shorthand used in the "Wawa" will be found in this number from pages 4 to 10. What remains to be done in future numbers is to illustrate the lessons given in this number by syllabic tables and examples, and to elucidate a few points that may be somewhat obscure to some students.

The system of shorthand explained in the pages of this paper is the Duployan Shorthand, as pure as it has been possible to retain it for expressing the sounds of the English Language. The Pernin, the Sloan, and the Brandt adaptations all work on the same basis as the "Wawa" Shorthand, and one anxious of having a thorough idea of the value of this system of Shorthand may refer to all of the above mentioned

works. Pernin's "Phonographic Instructor" can be had for 50 cents by applying to H. M. Pernin, Detroit, Michigan; Pernin's "Practical Reporter," \$1.75: the two bound in one volume, \$2.00. "The Sloan-Duployan Instructor," sells for two shillings; "The Reporter's Rules," two shillings and six pence. Address J. M. Sloan, at the Holborn Post Office, London, England. The Brandt adaptation can be had for two francs, from E. Duployé, Sinceny, Aisne, France; or from the office of the "Kamloops Wawa," at 50 cents. Methods for learning the same in French can be had at the two addresses just mentioned. The short French Method, with exercises, costs only Ten Cents.

Do not be anxious for abbreviations in shorthand; instead of looking up too early for a reporting style, see rather that you master well the Phonography or Shorthand in full. Mind, this system of shorthand in full is at least five times shorter to write than the common long hand, so that when you acquire the same natural ease in writing this shorthand as you now have in writing longhand, you can put down five times more words in the same space of time. If you can now with ease write twenty words a minute, you will write one hundred with the same facility, when you have become accustomed to the turn

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

of the shorthand ; and if you can by rushing a little, write thirty and even thirty-five words a minute, you will just as well write 150 to 175 words a minute, and that in full style, without a single abbreviation.

Yet, as abbreviations are useful sometimes, a few hints for what could be called common sense abbreviations are likely to be found in future numbers of this paper.

.

Number 124 of the "Wawa," for January, 1895, being now exhausted, number 136, that is the present number for January, 1896, will be sent hereafter in its place, whenever No. 124 is ordered. There remains in stock a certain number of sets of the "Wawa," 1895, complete, which can be obtained for a dollar per set. Sets of 1894, complete, for \$1.50 each ; sets of 1893, \$1.50 ; of 1892, also \$1.50 each. Of the latter, as well as the 1893, only a few complete sets are still on hand, and they are somewhat soiled at that, from the perusal of the Indians in whose hands they were for a whole year. As long as they can be obtained from their actual possessors in exchange for recent numbers, complete sets of the "Wawa," from number one to date, can be obtained at the prices above. Also, Chinook and English Bible History, bound, for \$1.50 ; Indian Prayers, etc., \$1.50, bound, or \$1.00, not bound. The Kamloops Phonographer, in 8 numbers, \$1.00 ; this is an explanation of

the system, printed on the Mimeo-graph in 1892

.

A few kind remarks have been received from persons in a position to appreciate shorthand matters, and due regard will be given them. If other persons have suggestions to make, or difficulties to be explained, let them refer to the "Wawa" without any apprehension ; if an improvement can be made on some points, so much the better.

Unavoidable delays are sometimes experienced in the receiving of the papers or correspondence from this office. The reason is that the editing and managing of the "Wawa" is not the sole, nor even the primary occupation of the editor ; Missionary work has to be carried on right along, 2000 people have to be visited, and a circuit of over 600 miles has to be travelled three times a year.

.

MORE CHICAGO SKY-SCRAPERS.

THE NEW FISHER OFFICE BUILDING.

You have already heard of the Auditorium and Masonic Temple, and of the heights they attained in building. In the heart centre of Chicago ground is very expensive, and builders must economize all they can, and this is the reason such high structures shoot up. The very latest "Sky-Scraper," as they are called, will be the Fisher Office Building—which, in the course of erection now, is pro-

gressing rapidly. This is how it will look when finished. It will occupy 100 feet on each Dearborn Street and Plymouth Place, while here will be a frontage of 70 feet on Van Buren Street. The building will be 18 stories high, and will be used for offices. The ground on which this great house is built is leased from another man for 99 years. At the rate of \$6,000 a front foot, the ground alone is worth \$480,000, while the building will cost \$615,000. There are wonderful riches in Chicago.

.

THE MONADNOCK BUILDING.

Right across the street from the Fisher site stands the Monadnock office building, which is another great sky scraper built before the World's Fair. So far this is our largest office building, as it is long, narrow and tall, having 18 stories, and over 1,300 office rooms.

.

GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL.

The great Northern Hotel was erected about the same time as the Monadnock. This is the tallest hotel in Chicago, being 15 stories high. It is used for hotel purposes. It has a restaurant in the basement, a café on the 1st floor and a dining-room on the 2nd floor, so there are plenty of places to eat. If you come to Chicago, come to the Great Northern. It will only cost you from \$3 to \$18 a day! All these big buildings are on Dearborn street, very close together.

When such high structures are built, a steel frame work is put up first and the work then built around that. If all stone or brick were used they would be too heavy and would cave in.

.

THE OLD COLONY BUILDING,

Right across the street from the Fisher and Monadnock buildings, is all built of heavy white stone, and is very handsome. It does not occupy so much ground as the others but it is tall, narrow and graceful, having some 17 stories, and over 300 office rooms. This part of Chicago is becoming a veritable spot for "sky-scrapers"; and strangers always visit this locality out of wonder and curiosity.

.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN CHICAGO.

It has often been said that if an earthquake would come to Chicago that the ground would be apt to sink into the lake because of our great, high, heavy buildings. We had an earthquake last week which every house felt, but the big buildings still stand. In fact, they would be the last to fall, as they are all steel framed and would warp and twist first. Whether they would sink or not, we must let the next earthquake tell—but indeed we never wish to see another.

MAIBELLE JUSTICE,

Chicago, Ill.

November 3, 1895.

DUPLOYAN PHONOGRAPHY—ENGLISH METHOD.

ELEMENTS OF PHONOGRAPHY.

FIRST LESSON.

The first lesson comprises five phonographic elements and exercises.

1. Write a small circle, the smallest you can: that is the sound "ah," or "a" as in "fat."

2. Write now a circle much larger than the first: that will answer for "oh," and will figure "o" as in "not."

3. The same size circle, "radiated," will stand for "oo," as in "foot."

4. The fourth sign is a short perpendicular, about one-eighth of an inch long, drawn "straight downwards": it is the consonant "p."

5. A perpendicular two or three times longer is the sign used for the consonant "b."

With these five elements we can figure a number of words.

Draw the sign used for "p," ending it in a small circle as used for "ah": you have the word "pa."

NOTE.—It would be wrong to make an angle between the "p" and the "a," by placing the circle straight under the perpendicular, thus making an angle: that would make two strokes of the pen instead of one. The angle is avoided by turning the circle either side of the perpendicular.

Our great rule is to "AVOID ANGLES," whenever it is possible.

I.

ä in fat o

O in not : O

oo in foot : O

p . |

b : |

p . b pa b
a

p . b po b
o

p . b poo b
oo

Wrong : b o o

Right : b b b

Right : d d d

Now, draw the "p" as before, and terminate by a large circle, as for "o": you have "po."

Draw again the same as for "po," radiating the circle, as in the accompanying figures, you have "poo."

Write now, first the letter "ah," commencing at the bottom, so as to connect it without making an angle, with the following letter "p." You have "ap." In the same manner you can write "op," "oop."

Write now the long perpendicular "b," terminating it into a small circle: you have "ba." In the same manner "bo," "boo." Write also: "ab," "ob," "oob."

Write again the monogram "pa," but, before lifting the pen from the paper, draw another p short perpendicular "straight downwards": that makes "pap." In the same manner "pop," "poop."

If to the monogram "pap," you add another "ah," you will have "papa."

—

NOTE.—It will be very useful to study this lesson two or three times over, carefully writing down all the signs and monograms, before passing to the next lesson. See that you take not the habit of making the "a" too large, or the "o" too small. Beginners are also liable to make the "p" too long, or the "b" too short, so as to confound the one letter with the other.

a: 9 ap: 9
p: 9

o: 9 op: 9
p: 9

oo: 9 oop: 9
p: 9

Wrong: 9 9 9

Right: 9 9 9

Right: p p p

ba bo boo

b b b

ab ob oob

9 9 9

pa: 9 pap: 9
p: 9

pop: 9 poop: 9

papa: 9

SECOND LESSON.

The second lesson adds only two more elements to the ones already given. Like "p" and "b," the sounds "t" and "d" are similar, the one being sharp and short, and the other, soft and long. The letter "t" will be represented by an horizontal line, very short, always written "from left to right." The letter "d" in the same manner, but much longer.

Now write an horizontal line, very short, terminating without angle, into a very small circle turned above or below the line: that makes "ta." In the same manner, "to," "too."

Then, write first the vowel, followed by the consonant, without making an angle: "at," "ot," "oot."

Write again "ta," and before lifting the pen, draw another "t": "tat": also, "tot," "toot."

A number of other words can be written with the help of the two consonants learned in the first lesson: "tap," "top," "toop." Here the circle is turned above the line, so as to connect without angle with the following consonant without the pen running the same course twice.

THIRD LESSON.

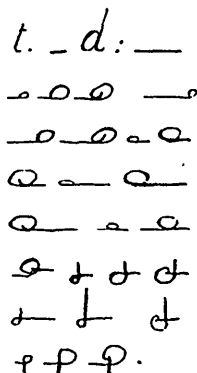
Two more signs are added to the one already known: the similar sounds "f" and "v," are represented by slanting lines, or lines drawn "obliquely from left to right," the "v" being much longer than the "f."

FOURTH LESSON.

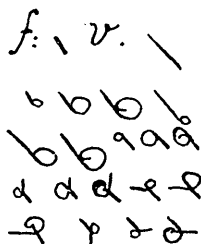
Two more signs. "K" is short and sharp, and "G" is soft and long. An oblique line, very short, written downwards, "from right to left," will represent "k"; the same, much longer, "g."

NOTE.—When "g" sounds like "j," as in age, it is written like "j," in phonography.

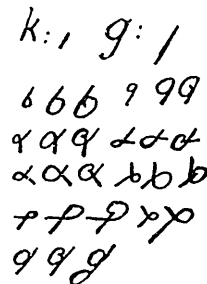
II.



III.



IV.



FIFTH LESSON.

"L" and "R" are called "liquids." Oblique lines drawn "upwards, from left to right," will represent these letters, a short one for "l," and a long one for "r."

At first sight, these two letters resemble the preceding ones, "k" and "g." But they are perfectly distinct, and no confusion can be made; for "l" and "r" are written "upwards," "k" and "g," "downwards." When written from the same line, "l" and "r" will "ascend, above," while "k" and "g" will "descend, below" the line.



SIXTH LESSON.

"Sh," and "j or ch." A large semicircle, curved "upside" the line, and written "from left to right," will represent "sh"; the same with a dot inside, will figure "j or ch," a smaller one for "j," and a larger one for "ch."



SEVENTH LESSON.

"S" and "z." A large semicircle, curved "beneath the line," written "from left to right," will stand for the letter "s"; a dot inside will distinguish the letter "z, or ts."



EIGHTH LESSON.

Two more signs: "n" and "ng." A large semicircle, curved "to the right," and written "downwards," will be the letter "n"; a dot inside will make it "ng."

V.

L: /^{up} R: /^{up}
 l l l l l l l l
 r r r r r r r r
 l r l r l r l r
 l r l r l r l r

VI.

sh: ~ j: ~
 ch: ~ ~ ~
 ~ ~ ~ ~
 ~ ~ ~ ~
 ~ ~ ~ ~
 ~ ~ ~ ~

VII.

s. z.
 s s s s s s
 z z z z z z
 s z s z s z
 s z s z s z

VIII.

n:) . ng:)
 n n n n n n
 n n n n n n
 n n n n n n
 n n n n n n

NINTH LESSON.

Only one consonant left: "m." It will be figured by a large semicircle, curved "to the left" and written "downwards."

TENTH LESSON.

The sounds "ow" and "wa". A circle, same size as "o," with a dot inside, will figure the sound of "ow," as in "cow," or "ou" in "out."

Write the vowel "o," but before lifting the pen, write a small circle inside, same as "ah": you have the diphthong "wa," as in "water."

ELEVENTH LESSON.

The sounds "a" as in "age," "e" as in "here," "i" as in "sell," "i" as in "mill," and all like sounds are represented by a small semicircle, which may take four different positions.

The position of the semicircle is not to be selected at random, but the one that will connect without angle is to be chosen.

"I" short may be precised by a dot above the semicircle.

"E" long, by a dash above.

"E" short, by a dot under.

"A" long, by a dash under.

These dots and dashes are omitted generally, unless it be necessary in certain cases to determine precisely the word used. In ordinary cases, the context is sufficient to fix the meaning of the word employed.

The semicircle may be turned "up" or "forward," to represent "i" short or "e" long; and it may be turned "down," or "backwards," to figure "e" short or "a" long.

This rule applies only when the hook is final, and in a few cases, as illustrated in the exercises.

IX.

m (

X.

ow: o : wa: o

XI.

i, in mill: i i i i

e, in here: e e e e

e, in sell: e e e e

a, in age: a a a a

pea: v. tea: v.

pay: v. tay: v.

fee: v. key: v.

fay: v. Quay: v.

TWELFTH LESSON.

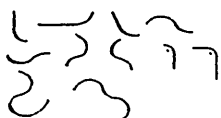
The sound of "u," as in "use," and "u" as in "us," will be figured by a quadrant of a large circle, so placed as to make no angle with the preceding consonant in all cases, and with the following one, whenever possible.

As "u" in "use" is the regular sound of "u," it is natural that it should be written without any other mark when figuring that sound. Whenever a distinctive mark for "u" as in "us" is required, a dot may be placed inside the curvature of the quadrant.

XII.

U in use — ~ ~ ~

Û in us — ~ ~ ~



THIRTEENTH LESSON.

A quadrant of a small circle has been adopted in this system, to represent in abbreviated form the nasal sounds as below. The quadrant can be written in four different positions, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, in the accompanying exercises. The first when alone will represent "an"; the second, "in," the third, "on," and the fourth, "un". The same, without any other distinction, will represent the same sounds in the body of words, whenever they can be written in the same positions, and connected without angles. In other cases, they should always be connected without angles, which can always be done by selecting the one that answers the requirement: then the sound represented may be precised by accents as follows:

An acute accent above to designate "an."

A grave accent above to designate "en, in."

An acute accent below to designate "on."

A grave accent below to designate "un."

The accent may safely be omitted whenever the context is sufficient to determinate the sound written.

The same quadrants may be adopted as well to represent: "am," "em," "im," "om," "um"; and even the following ones in ordinary cases: "ang," "eng," "ing," "ong," "ung."

When the nasal sounds are long as in "been," "loan," etc., it is better to write them in the unabbreviated way.

FOURTEENTH LESSON.

"H" aspirate. A heavy dot in front of a word will point out "h" aspirate.

XIII

an. — en, in. —

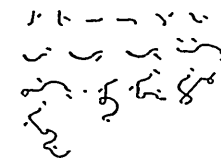
on: — un —

an	}	:	:	:	:
am		:	:	:	:
ang		:	:	:	:

en, em	}	:	:	:	:
in, im		:	:	:	:
ing, eng		:	:	:	:

on, om	}	:	:	:	:
ong.		:	:	:	:

un, um	}	:	:	:	:
ung,		:	:	:	:



XIV.

h asp.
 -g -q -q -e
 e -e -e -e
 -g -q -q -e
 -e -e -e

FIFTEENTH LESSON.

A small circle and a small semicircle combined will figure "i" as in "time," "mile," etc., or "y" in "by," "my," etc.

The diphthong "oi" may be written the same way, but the circle should be larger. In every case see that angles are avoided whenever possible.

SIXTEENTH LESSON.

"Th" is represented by a "t" or "d" marked on one side or crossed by a dash.

A few samples of compound vowels are given here, to serve as a key for the writing of those and similar sounds, whenever they occur.

SEVENTEENTH LESSON.

NUMERALS.

The numerals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, are represented, respectively, by P, T, F, K, R, M, N, Sh, S, O, only the M, N, Sh, and S, are reduced to a size corresponding with that of the P, T, F, K. When 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are represented, as in 11, 22, 33, etc., a small circle as used for a in far, is used to separate them. See the example.

Round numbers may be abbreviated as in the accompanying example.

XV.

im ice: *i* *o*

i *e* *o* *u* *y*
o *e* *i* *u* *y*
o *e* *i* *u* *y*
o *e* *i* *u* *y*

oi *o* *e* *u*

XVI.

th sharp: *-*

th soft: *—*

the: *-*

wa: *o* wo: *o*

woo: *o* wou: *o*

we: *o* way: *o*

way-ee: *o* wy: *o*

wee-ah: *o* owa: *o*

XVII.

1 2 3 4 5
i *-* ** */* */*

6 7 8 9 0

c *o* *u* *o* *o*

10 11 22 33 44

b *d* *e* *f* *g*

100. 1000 10000

b *o* *o*

100000. 1000000

o *o*

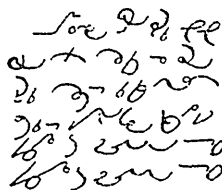


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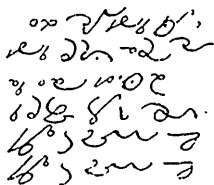
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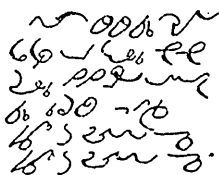
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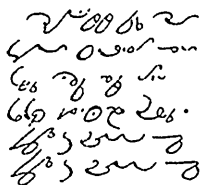
IV



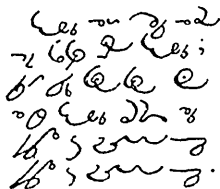
II



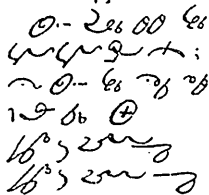
V.



III



VI



Les Anges de nos campagnes.

Musical score for the first part of 'Les Anges de nos campagnes'. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The second system continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a treble clef, a 2/4 time signature, and various rhythmic figures.

Vive Noël!

Musical score for 'Vive Noël!'. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The second system continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a treble clef, a 2/4 time signature, and various rhythmic figures.

Musical score for the second part of 'Les Anges de nos campagnes'. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The second system continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a treble clef, a 2/4 time signature, and various rhythmic figures.

Te Deum.

Musical score for 'Te Deum'. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The second system continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a treble clef, a 2/4 time signature, and various rhythmic figures.

Musical score for the second part of 'Te Deum'. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The second system continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a treble clef, a 2/4 time signature, and various rhythmic figures.

Il est né etc.

The Wawa Shorthand.

See how easy.

A in fat:	o	P:		B:		Sh:	~	J:	~
O in not:	o	T:	-	D:	-	S:	~	Z:	~
oo in foot:	o	F:	\	V:	\	N:)	NG:)
ow in now:	o	K:	/	G:	/	M:	(The:	-
Wa in was:	o	L:	/up	R:	/up	Th:	~	Etc.:	~

i in fit:	i	i	i	i	ū in use:	~	~	~	~
ē in legal:	ē	ē	ē	ē	ū in us:	~	~	~	~
ē in met:	ē	ē	ē	ē	an:	i	in:	o	un:
ā in fate:	ā	ā	ā	ā	i in file:	o	We:	o	

Pa:	b	Ta:	o	Fa:	v	Ka:	o	La:	o
Po:	b	Toe:	o	Foe:	v	Ko:	o	Law:	o
Poo:	b	Too:	o	Foo:	v	Koo:	o	Loo:	o
Ap:	q	At:	o	At:	o	Ak:	o	Al:	o
Op:	q	Ought:	o	Ot:	o	Oak:	o	All:	o
Oop:	q	Oot:	o	Oot:	o	Ook:	o	Ool:	o

Sha:	o	Sa:	o	Na:	o	Ma:	o
Show:	o	So:	o	No:	o	Mow:	o
Shoe:	o	Soo:	o	Noo:	o	Moo:	o
As:	o	Ash:	o	Ann:	o	Am:	o
Os:	o	Osh:	o	Oon:	o	Om:	o
Oose:	o	Oosh:	o	Oon:	o	Oom:	o

Pea:	b	Tea:	o	Fee:	v	Key:	o	Lee:	o
Pay:	j	Tay:	o	Fay:	o	Quay:	o	Loy:	o
Jay:	o	See:	o	nay:	o	me:	o	h:	o
hap:	p	hat:	o	half:	o	a:	o	hash:	o

Pat:	o	cat:	o	Laugh:	o	Caught:	o
Pit:	o	kilt:	o	Lift:	o	Knew:	o
cheap:	o	Sick:	o	Knock:	o	Plough:	o

1, Work day.—S, Sunday.—O, Fast day.—Q, Fast day where flesh meat is allowed.—F, Feast of obligation.—X, Christmas.

1896.		1896.	
JA.	1. F I I I	JY.	5. S I I I I I I
	5. S I I I I I I		12. S I I I I I I
	12. S I I I I I I		19. S I I I I I I
	19. S I I I I I I		26. S I I I I I I
	26. S I I I I I I	AU.	2. S I I I I I I
FE.	2. S I I I I I I		9. S I I I I O I
	9. S I I I I I I		16. S I I I I I I
	16. S I I O Q O Q		23. S I I I I I I
	23. S Q Q O Q O O		30. S I I I I I I
MA.	1. S Q Q O Q O Q	SE.	6. S I I I I I I
	8. S Q Q O Q O Q		13. S I I O I O O
	15. S Q Q O Q O Q		20. S I I I I I I
	22. S Q Q O Q O Q		27. S I I I I I I
	29. S Q Q O O O O	OC.	4. S I I I I I I
AP.	5. S I I I I I I		11. S I I I I I I
	12. S I I I I I I		18. S I I I I I I
	19. S I I I I I I		25. S I I I I I O
	26. S I I I I I I	NO.	1. F I I I I I I
MY.	3. S I I I I I I		8. S I I I I I I
	10. S I I I F I I		15. S I I I I I I
	17. S I I I I I O		22. S I I I I I I
	24. S I I O I O O		29. S I I O I O I
	31. S I I I I I I	DE.	6. S I F O I O I
JU.	7. S I I I I I I		13. S I I O I O O
	14. S I I I I I I		20. S I I O O X I
	21. S I I I I I I		27. S I I I I
	28. S I I I I I O		

RAW FURS. - READ THIS!

இவ்வாறு:

உள்ளூர், வெளிநாடு, உள்நாடு, வெளிநாடு, உள்நாடு, வெளிநாடு,
 உள்நாடு, வெளிநாடு, உள்நாடு, வெளிநாடு, உள்நாடு, வெளிநாடு.
 இவ்வாறு உள்ளூர், வெளிநாடு, உள்நாடு, வெளிநாடு, உள்நாடு, வெளிநாடு,
 உள்நாடு, வெளிநாடு, உள்நாடு, வெளிநாடு, உள்நாடு, வெளிநாடு.
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 உள்நாடு, வெளிநாடு, உள்நாடு, வெளிநாடு, உள்நாடு, வெளிநாடு.

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